262 On the farms of the Ukraine the diet, although in some respects better, was for the most part, restricted and monotonous; bread and cabbage soup were the staple items; meat consumption was negligible and the intake of fats and oils, well below a pound a month per person.

262 731 733 The present situation compared with the spring of 1946 is much worse. UNRRA food deliveries to the Ukraine are all but completed. The 1946-47 harvest on which so many hopes were set, proved a dismal disappointment; and other areas of the Soviet Union, having been similarly affected by the drought, are not in a position to give assistance. Domestic stocks must therefore last until the next harvest; and the outlook until then is bleak.

434 262 On October 1, 1946, because of the shortage of domestically produced food and the imminent cessation of UNRRA supplies, Ukrainian rations for all categories of consumers had to be reduced. For most people this meant either that their cereal ration was cancelled, or that their bread quota was lowered or both.

For example, heavy workers, light workers, and employees, - although still receiving the same amount of bread, are no longer entitled to the cereal ration of 2.0, 1.2, and 0.8 kilograms a month respectively. Dependents fare even worse: not only have they lost their cereal ration, but in addition, their bread quota has been cut from 9 to 7.5 kilograms a month. The bread ration for children also has been cut from 12 to 9 kilograms, and their meat from 0.4 to 0.3 kilograms; however, they still receive the same cereal ration as before (0.8 kilograms a month).

Rations for mothers vary of course, according to the occupational category; but their special allowances remain the same, providing approximately 745 extra calories daily.

In terms of calories, these bread and cereal cuts have reduced the diet of heavy workers from 3,757 calories a day to 3,527; light workers are down from 1,820 to 1,682; employees from 1,236 to 1,144; dependents from 895 to 704; and children up to 12, from 1,209 to 973.

The following table shows the ration scales now in effect. Six out of about twelve groups have been chosen to show typical differentiations. Special groups - for example, tuberculosis patients in institutions - have not been included. It should be noted that dependents are defined as those who are not working and who have passed the age of 55.[1] Mothers usually work and draw, throughout their

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1 Previously the age was 45 years; but it has been raised in an effort to get all non-producers to work.